CALIFORNIA TOPICS.

RUNNING DOWN THE JURY BRIBERS-THE SHARON-RALSTON COMPLICATION. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15 .- War against political corruption, jury bribing and boss rule, having been begun by a fearless Grand Jury, is being carried or with great energy. A Safety Committee, composed of over a hundred prominent citizens, has been formed, and though its membership and motives are kept secret, it is understood to be headed by William T. Coleman and the plan is to have each member pay \$5 a month toward the association's work. Lawyers and detectives will be employed to co-operate with the Grand Jury, and, when that body has adjourned, to watch the municipal officers. The object in keeping the names of the members of the organization secret is stated to be that this will cause ev. doers to be less ready to depart from the path of rectitude and will also free members of the committee from the embarrassment arising from acquaintance with men in high places accused of crime. The Bar Association has also come to the front and appointed a committee to offer to the Grand Jury the services of the association in conducting the prosecution. During the week satisfactory progress has been made in court. Emorson, one of the jury bribers, has pleaded guilty, and the trial of Millionaire Robert T. Morrow, also accused of jury bribing, has been begun. The bail of James McCord, Morrow's associate, has been raised to \$25,000. Meantime "Chris" Buckley, the Democratic boss, is whistling to keep up his courage, and threatening to make it warm for men who are exposing his record as the associate of criminals. It is even hinted that, if driven to the wall, he might throw a flood of light on the manner in which Senator Hearst secured his election. However this may be, it is a matter of comment that the paper owned by the Senator has suddenly modified its tone of aggressiveness toward the boss, while still insisting on the punishment of the others implicated in the unsavory municipal scandals. The popular belief is that Buckley's power is broken, and that the present crusade will result in driving him from the city. Ex-State Senator Creighton, who escaped after being convicted of embracary, succeeded in reaching Mexico in safety. Thus all fear of his turning State's evidence has been removed.

Some surprise was caused by Mrs. Ralston's suit estate, for it was known that the matter had once present proceedings result from new facts which have come to light during the trial of the case of Ralston's death Snaron induced the Bank of Cali-\$1.500,000 of Ralston's money, which came to him. The basis of the suit is that Sharon's accounts, wherein he alleged and attempted to show that he lost \$2,500,000 in the transaction, are false, and that the account made up by the Bank of California is also fraudulent. It is also asserted that Sharon denied that Ralston and he were in partnership, in his answer to the widow's suit, made under eath at the time of his settlement with her, but said that they had been engaged in what were termed joint ventures, ail of which had been closed prior to the time of Ralston's death. But since Sharon's death it is said to have been discovered that there were books kept under the firm name of William Sharon & Co., the partners being William Sharon and William C. Ralston, containing tran-actions of over \$15,000,000. Instead of the accounts showing a balance against Ralston, the firm owed him \$2,000,000.

Two real estate associations backed with abundant capital have been organized, one having for its object the reclamation of 600 blocks of marsh land in the southern part of the city, and the other proposing to drain and otherwise improve 100 blocks near the Union Iron Works. The latter company has actually purchased forty blocks from Flood and Mackay and proposes to begin grading at once. The proposed operations, if successfully carried out, will afford sites for homes for thou-sands of men employed in the manufacturing estab-lishments centred about the southern portion of the water front.

The result of the investigation into the charge The result of the investigation into the Calagorian made by Judge Terry, that an attempt was made by one of haron's counsel to bribe Judge Sulinvan during the famous Sharon-Hill divorce suit, has placed the slayer of Brolerick in an unenviable light. He was forced to admit to the Grand Jary that though he h d brought serious charges in his brief to the Supreme Court, he had no foundation beyond street in 1008.

beyond street ru nors.

The value of the merchandise imported at this port during September shows a decrease of over \$1,000,000 as compared with the reports of the preceing mouth. The failing off is accounted for principally by lighter imports from It wasti Iteland and Engrand, the amount innovered from the first country being over \$4,000,000 less than during the previous mouth, the imports from England were over \$4,200,000 less than during August. A singular fact shown by the returns is that the value of inservingnies received from Japan is more than twice that of the imports from Caina and egad to one—and of the tatal valuation of the goods en ering this port.

Asshowing extraordinary demand for building ma erials in this city and state a present, it may be mentioned that on one day this week no less than 12,000,000 feet of lumber were received at this best.

The arrival of the steamer Guatemala, the first of a new line to run between San Francisco and Central American ports, is a circumstance of a usuderable commercial unportance, for vigorous competition with the Pacific Mail is promised.

The report of the Nevada Bank officials shows a gain in assets of over \$1,000,000 since Sentember 8. It is removed that ex-Vice-President Branden is about to go East in search of fresh fields and past-

President Aaron Gove, of the National Teachers' Association, has been in the city during the week. He has been en er rined at dinner and otherwise

The chief of the State Viticultural Commission reports that the yield of wine in the Sonoma Valley this season will not reach one haif what it was las year, a d the Naba output will be less than 2,000,000 gallons. One hundred thousand gallons of brandy will be produced at St. Helena and Geyerville. The must condenser will take 30,000 gailons from the wine yield. It is noted that, though the shioments of wine to New-York have decreased of late, owing to the overstocked market, there has been a large increase in the quantity shipped to New-Orleans, the California politic having become popular with the French population of the Crescent City. Many vineyards have also been destroyed by field fires which have prevailed in Sonoma and Napa Valleys during the last week.

Notwithstanding the perpetual injunction against hydraunic mining, it is still being carried on extensively in the northern part of the State. The directors of the Anti-Debris Association of the Sacramento Valley have formally myited the California Senators and Representatives in Congress to visit Marysville to see for themselves the destruction caused by the flow of debris into the rivers. The association has also induced the Supervisors of Apido County to offer a reward of \$500 for each conviction of hydraulic miners. In touriem instances this does away with the present system of watchmen in the mountains, but it is thought that it will be more expensive.

Major Jones, of the United States Corps of Engineers, who has had charge of singing the bar in the Columbia River at St Helen's, has completed the work of curting a channel two hundred feet wede and tweaty feet deep across the bar. This gives a channel two nty-two feet in depth at high the from Pertiand to the sea. A slight addition to the Government works now in progress at St. Helen's will prevent any further obstructions there and as this will probably be completed this year, it is expected that no further sluncing in the Columbia will be needed. Major Jones, of the United States Corps of Engi-

CHICAGO GAS MONOPOLY.

ENCAMPMENT - REGULARS AND ANAR-CHISTS-BUCKET SHOPS-THEATRICAL. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CPICAGO, Oct. 15.-The tribulations of the Chicago Gas Trust continue, With the bill in Chancery against them pending and the action of the City Council in revoking the licenses of they will have their hands full for some time to If the Mayor approves the action of the time be removed by the city authorities. It is thought by some that the attitude of the Council foward the Trust is not as hostile as appearances I dicate, and it is claimed that the Aldermen who e notoriously at the beek and call of the Philaelphia syndicate have not been idle, and that grious hindrance will come to the Trust from

possible from the fact that the owners of the com nies whose licenses are revoked are also owners of all the other companies, and can just as well supply all their customers through the other mains, whether the revocation becomes a law or not. The friends of the Trust claim that the monopoly remains in full possession of the field, for the People's and the Chicago, both having special charters granted by the Legislature, are cwned by the Trust and are capable of supplying any defliciency created by the withdrawal of the other companies. This confidence can hardly be justified, however. Only a short time ago the Suprem-Court of Illinois decided regarding these very companies that it was both against public policy and beyond the power of these concerns that they should enter into any arrangement tending to create a monopoly. They have entered into an arrangement whereby a monopoly is created, so in a proper proceeding the courts may declare forfeit the violated charters of the older com panies and the would-be gas monopolists will find themselves flat on their backs. In addition to these troubles it is now regarded as certain that the authorities will take action for the es tablishment of an electric light system for the

The great International Encampment for which so much was promised has turned out a very shabby affair, and instead of the 12,000 soldiers that were promised there have never been more than 2,500 men in camp at one time, and the only foreign representative has been a small delegation from Sweden. The officers of the United States ship Michigan and the Regular Army officers who are under orders to attend the encampment are very indignant at the part they are compelled to play in the affair, and among themselves there is much disgust at being forced to form part of an exhibit which is more like a fair than anything else. An entrance fee's charged to all visitors to the encampment grounds, and there much of the space is taken up by the side shows and peolers that usually accompany a circus. In s, caking of the presence of the negulars here, one of the papers yesterday stated that there was some task on the part of the city authorities of joining in a request to General Specialan to have them kept here until after the execution of the Anarchists. As a matter for an accounting from the trustees of the Sharon was one of the reasons why they were sent here at al.. The acampment ends about the 20th of been compromised. It seems, however, that the the present month, but the bataken will remain in Cineago until the initiale of November, unless the Supreme Court of the United States Burling agt. Sharon. It is now alleged that after grant a further uclay. It is to heven that this action was determined upon in Washington alone fornia to set up a claim of \$4,600,000 against and that he request was made from here, at least Ralston's estatate, and he settled that by paying her by the authorities, for they seem to know nothing about the matter.

The latest result of the war on the bucket shorts is the purchase by the board of Trade of the Chicago plant and ap, hances of the Stock Quotawas checica at a s, et ai meeting of the unected hem on Wearnesday. The consideration was 250,0 the directors were notified to be While all or the directors were house present at Wednesday's meeting only to record quorum attended, and according to rejorts Presi-dent Wright was empowered to sign the final contract with the company. At a special meeting of the directors held yesterday there was a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed by the directors who were not present when the trade was made, and it is provable that the propriety of a motion to reconsider the question will be one of the principal subjects of discussion at the regular meeting on Tuesday next. The president of the company is Mr. Hurst, of New-York, and the general superintendent is Mr. Hummel, of the same city. The Chicago branch of the concern was under the charge of Mr. C. H. Richardson was under the charge of an approximately a provided its Chicago business. The new acquisition is designed to take the place on the Board made vacant by the Commercial Quotation Company, which was ejected for furnishing Boston bucket

Much interest is fe't over the second annua meeting of St. Andrews's Brotherhood, which o ened its session here yesterday and continued it to-day. A year ago delegates from twenty chapters met at Chicago, adopted a constitution and elected a council, To-day the Brotherhood has over 150 chapters, extending all over the country.

At St. James's Church to-morrow the Rev. Dr.

Rainsford, of New-York, a member of the Brotherhood, will preach to the organization, and the er tire middle portion of the church will be reserved

The success of the Booth-Barrett engagement at floor being raised a dollar, the house has been crowded every night. The engagement continues one week more. Mr. Jefferson finishes a very successful fortnight at McVicker's to night, and Columbia have been doing well and at Hooley's Miss Vokes has had large houses in spite of her poor company Next week the Casino com any o ens here in "Erminic," and Richard Mansfell

GREETING A BROOKLYN PASTOR.

tional ones, yet the establishment of the former ante-dated the latter by a number of years. But the soil of the City of Churches did not prove congenial to the more liberal faith and the accession of such men as Dr. Storrs and Mr. Leecher as pa-tors of the two earliest. Congregational churches gave their denomi-nations an impetus which resulted in the growth of score or more of the churches of that faith. Although the original Unitarian society soon attained a vigorous growth, set in the course of more than fifty years only two other churches like it have sprung up

The earliest beginning of the pioneer organization of the denomination dates back to 1833, and in the past forty-three years it only has had two pastors and has now just received the third. The infant society first met in what has cancel Crassical Hall, in Washington-st., in what was then the village of Brooklyn, and the Rev. David H. Barlow was the pastor for four years. He was succeeded in 1838 by the Rev. F. W. Holland, and a former Presbyterian edifice in Adams st. was bought. But the society soon divided and the Second Unitarian Church was formed in 1841 by those members who were opposed to Mr. Holland. The Rev. Frederick A. Farley was called as its first paster. A few months later Mr. Holland resigned, and the two churches reunited and services were held in the Brooklyn Institute. Dr. Farley was called to the pastorate of the church, which reorganized as the First Unitarian Congregational Society of Brooklyn. The members were, many of them, wealthy and it was speedly decided to erect a suitable church in the best part of the city. To this end a site was secured a Pierreport st. and Monroe place, where what was then the finest sacred edifice in the city, and which still holds its own as a beautiful Gothle building, was put up at a cost of \$40,000. At that time the initial steps for the formation of the Church of the Pilgrims, oldest Congregational society, and the erection of its

DR. FARLEY'S LONG MINISTRY.

For a period of more than twenty years Dr. Farley ministered to the Church of the Saviour, as the socie ty denominated itself when its new edifice was ready for use. A quiet and steady growth marked its career and its history was in the main uneventful. The second church of the denomination which continued to exist was founded in 1857, and built what came to be called the "New Chapel," at Cilnton and Congress sts. The Rev. Samuel Longfellow, a brother of the famous poet, was its first pastor, and he was succeeded by the Rev. John W. Chadwick.

Dr. Farley retired from his pulpit in 1863, but he has continued to make Brooklyn his home and he is active in many social and religious interests. A per in the church is at his disposal so long as he lives He has now attained the advanced age of eighty-seven and was graduated from Harvard nearly seventy years ago, having been in the class of 1818. He first studied tome of their companies the indications are that law but after admission to the bar he went to the Harvard Divinity School and entered the ministry in 1828. His only pastorate before going to Brooklyn was in

His successor in the Church of the Saviour was Dr. Alfred P. Putnam, who was installed in 1864, at the age of thirty-seven. He had been paster of the Rox bury Unitarian Church for seven years, but had resigned bury Unitarian Church for seven years, but had resigned to take an extended tour abroad. Under his pastoral care the church of the Saviour continued its cain carees of undisturbed serenity. The year after Dr. Putnam began his work, a mission was established in Furnam-st, out of which the Willow Place Chapel has grown. The church contributed liberally toward the foundation of Unity Chapel, the third Unitarian society in the city, in 1867. Upward of \$10,000 was expended upon

improving the Church of the Saviour and its chapel adjoining under Dr. Putnam's ministry. After twenty-two years in the pulpit he resigned in 1886 from ill-health, and now spends most of his time in his country

PREPARING TO RECEIVE THE NEW PASTOR. The new pastor who was installed October 5 the Rev. A. E. Goodnough, late of Ithaca. thirty-three years of age and was ated at Harvard University and Divinity School. He entered the Unitarian ministry at Bridgewater, Mass., and also preached at Brockton, near Boston, before going to Ithaca. He was chosen for his new pastorate from a score or more candidates who were heard by the church when it was without a pastor. In personal appearance he is slender and of less than medium height, and is evidently a man of much refinement and culture. He becan his work in the church last Sunday. In anticipation of his coming the cilice has been put in complete repair. The exterior walls have been carefully gone over by stone-cutters, and all the defective brownstone has been cut out and replaced by new. The handsome blackwalnut woodwork of the interior has been newly polished. The church has one of the finest pulpits in the city, albeit somewhat ancient in style.

AN ENGLISHMAN AMAZED. SURPRISING REVELATIONS TO JOHN TAY-

A MEMBER OF PARLIAM' NT WHO FINDS MUCH TO

ASTONISH BIM IN THE WEST. John Taylor, of London, who is a member of Parliaent and attorney for some syndicates of Englishmen who have American interests, sailed for home yester day after spending a month in this country. mission here was to investigate the value of certain Western properties in which clients of his are inter-On his return rom the Black Hills, he mentioned various impressions of this country. York," said he. "It impressed me more than any city I have seen here as being distinctly English in style. It looks more like an old English town toan any place have seen. In the far West my utmost admiration was drawn out by the wonderful character of the public improvements in the towns and cities. they are supplied with everything that is modern. We have been accustomed in England to think of the West In America as a haif civnized, barbarous sort of territory, full of wild beasts or half-wild men. was a revelation to me. Then the great confluence of railroads at distributing centres, the flood of railroads at distributing centres, the flood travel, the restless pusa and energy of the people, and gave me new meas of your coalary. In one town where I stopped they tell, me about raising capital for a street-car line in brity-eight hours. The men in the town were all cramped for money, too, because it was distributed in so many channers, but every one gave something and so the money was raised. Why I could there is any such enterprise as that anywhere in Europe, or in the world, except here."

Mr. Taylor represents heavy stock and bond hold ing interests in the Reading and also the remsylvania railroad, which led him to task about Robert Garrett. "It has surprised me," said he, "that New-You City did not take up Garrett's fight to get into New-York Why shouldn't the Baltimore and Ohio have been allowed to get into New-York? For no reason what ever except that rival lines of railroad desired to keep We abroad never make fights against a cor, oration such as has been made against initroad interests here. cannot understand such a war at all. where it is Philade.phia. some one once said to that as dead bothes were of benefit to surgeons, so

policy of keeping railroads out of the city has been onstrated to be disa-trous in no less a case than that of Philadelphia. If there is a dead city anythought a dead city might be of benefit as an example, but of none whatever to itself. Philadelphia habe come dead through its course in giving everything to the Fennsylvan's Railroad and nothing to any one cise. The people's interests are not observed when one line is given a monopoly of all privileges."

At the hundred-at its being purposes, the people's interests are not observed when one line is given a monopoly of all privileges."

The next the hundred-at its being purposes. Mr. Taylor is president of the National Temperance

League of England, and in that justion has had a wide experience in dealing with the temperance question, which enables him to speak with authority not only concerning the general subject but also concern ing practical temperance politics. "The work we have done in the League," he said, "has been directed to the education of the people in the benefits of abstmence and the dangers and disad antages of the use of alcohol. I have been a total abstainer for upward of thirty three years, and have studied the question of the vitality of men under the differing conditions of total abstinence and the habitual use circle five-story and basement brick and brownstone of alcohol. I am satisfied that men are stronger and buildings for stores and flats are being built healthler and longer-fived if they use no naccotics or stimulants of any kind, whether alcohol or tobacco. The line of instruction of our league has been in this direction. We have been gathering the statistics of finished. direction. We have been inducing scientific men to take up this investigation and have brought our work to bear upon the dietetic use of alcohot. That is where our work has been more difficult than temption of the control of the co perance work in this country. In travelling out the barroons were crowded it is different with us in England. The drinking there is done at need times. The poor people demand their heer with their countries and the countries of the first story having brown stone fronts.

In travelling out thusing for Tilbury & Co. five five story and basement brick apartment houses, the first story having brown stone fronts.

On the west side of Eighth-ave., corner of One-hundred and twenty muth st. food to such an extent that when we made an attempt to close the grows by so a sunday we had to make a five five-story and basement brick buildings for stores provision to have the shops oven for an hour in the morning, an bour at moon and an hour at night so that the jubic might get their beer for the several. In Ninth-ave., east side, Hawks & Co

HIS UNKNOWN BRIDE.

From The Abu Carporata.

Among the passengers who saided on the steamer Alameda ast Firsty was a gentich an from Missouri without Missan Missan, on St. Joseph whose acquantiance with the young woman he hours to make his who sa orsessmented of the romanic. Several months ago a cratice of Milans in in the closwich, Australia, wrote a letter to the Missouri here, and teding him or the many virtues of a young lady residing in Cheswich, whom the relative described as being both hundsone and wealthy. Mr. Milan immediately wrote to the young lady, asking for a correst ondence. He described himself and his business outflow, as favorably as possible, and inclosed a hotograph, rearing that she might have a misgouled opinion as to the physical appearance of a Missourian.

Much to the young merchant's surprise the young lady accepted his offer of a correspondence, and she in turn forwarded a photograph of herset. Her stately and handsone figure, open countenance, i rge eyes, which she described as being black, and the next arrangement of her hair, to etter with the last that she is an herress, so pleased the Missourian that he proposed, and in due tine his offer of nar lage was accepted. I pon receiving a letter notifying him that his sail was favored. Mr. Milan proposed an early ha ringe. The Australian helpess answered that the correnous could take place as soon as he reached thesewich. He missourie home a Benedict.

The proon to be is a man of about thirty years of age; fail, and with features such as are usually denominated landsone. Peng rich, he was considered by the notices of \$1, Jose h, or those who passessed marriaceal is daughters, the best eatch in the county. Refore having on the vessel for Australia Mr. Milan could not he penaded to exhibit the photograph of the fair one, although he acknowledged having it in his vallee.

Attheorem the missourie have the law of the law on the passessed meaning the law of the law o

the fair one, although he acknowledged having it in his value.

"Atthough I have never seen Miss —," salf he, suddenly checking threelit; "no, I won't tell you her name. Although I have never seen her I aem sefficiently leased with her to make her my wife. That the young lady's character is unknowledged in the Cheswick. I how her to be checated from the Cheswick. I how her to be checated from the can see by a boot at her photograe. At first her wealth was an object to me, but since the first two or three letters received from her I no longer think of that, but am anxious to meet and wed her for her our dear sale."

As the steamer east off from the dock those who were acqualited with the object of the young merchen'ts visit to Austratia wished him a cleasant voyare, and all extremed hore that he would find his intended spouse all that fancy and distance painted.

NOT FOR HER. From The Letroit Free Press.

"Madame," he began as the door opened, "I am selling a new book on Ethicutte and Deportment."

"Oh, you are!" she responded. "Go down there on the grass and clean the nud off your feet."

"Yes'm. As I was saying, na am, I am sel..."

"Take off your hat! Never add ess a strange lady at her door without removing your hat."

"Yes'm. Now, then, as I was saying..."

"Take your hands out of your poetets! No gendeman ever carries his bands there."

"Yes'm. Now, ma am, this work on Eti..."

"Throw out your cod. If a gentleman uses tobacco he is careful not to di-gost others by the habit."

"Yes'm. Now, ma am, in calling your attention to this valuable..."

"Yes'm. Now, ma am, in calling your attention to this valuable," what! Put that dirty handberchief out of right and use less case on your hair. Now you look talf way decent. You have a book on Ftbenetic and Decortment. Very well. I don' want it. I amonly the hired girl. You can come in, however, and talk with the lady of the house. She called me a liar this morning and I think she needs something of the kind."

BUSY BUILDERS IN HARLEM.

HUNDREDS OF HOUSES UNDER WAY. THE STIR IN THE TRADE FAR UPTOWN-NEW PLATS

AND DWELLINGS THE FEATURE. People who have not been in the upper part of the city lately will find it difficult to realize the extent to which building has been going on. This is especially true of the locality above One-hundredth-st. and between Sev enth and Tenth aves. No one would believe that money is "scarce" or "tight" as it is represented to be by some Wall Street reports to witness the activity, for it certainly takes money, and quantities of it, to erect the long lines and blocks of buildings that are being rushed to completion throughout the neighborhood indicated. The architects, carpenters, masons, laborers and artisans of all kinds are not working for nothing, and it requires the cash or its equivalent to buy brick, lumber, brownstone, lime, sand, cement, glass, iron and the dozens of carrying forward the enterprise is not obliged to pay for the land, which is not always the case. Perhaps the millions of pounds, francs and marks which are coming hither from the Old World, after conversion into Ameri-can dollars, are being invested by the new buildings which are so rapidly changing the face of nature in the borders of Harlem. At all events, the amount of money, wherever it comes from, that is being absorbed in all kinds of building must be simply enormous.

The principal object to which these structures are to be devoted is that of dwellings. Where the buildings are five stories or more in beight they are usually apartment houses or flats. The three and four story houses are tenerally separate dwelling houses. In many cases the ground floor is being prepared for retail stores. In this brief recital it is impossible to give more than a hurried reference to the work of the architect. The number of rooms in the flats referred to are varied, running from five in the smaller to nine or ten in the larger ones, and the rental per flat extends from \$18 per month up into the hundreds, where the flat is an "apartment house." In the latter one will sometimes find a dozen rooms. The quality and style of finishing in vogue is as varied as the amount of the rental. Ail will have hot and cold water, and gas, except where, as is now frequently the case with dwellings and apartment houses, electric light is being introduced. The value of lots upon which these houses are being erected is anywhere from \$5,000 to

SOME OF THE WORK OF THE BUILDERS. fore One-hundredth-st. is reached. In all the avenues and third-ste, and in most of the sole streets a large number of separate buildings and whole blocks are in process of erection.

On the west side of Ninth ave., between One-hundredand-fourth and lifth sts., Christie & Rosie are putting up five five story and basement houses, flats, of brick, the ground floors to be used for stores. In One-hundred and fifth st., on the south side, the same firm are erecting three four-story and basement dwelling houses, also of

Between One hundred-and fourth and One hundredand fifth sts., in Ninth-ave., Eddel & Moyer are building five five-story and basement houses of brick, for stores

On the north side of One-hundred-and-fifth-st., between Ninth and Tenth aves., John Askey is building a threestory brick building, 100 feet front, on the line of the old reservoir, to be used as a stable by Jacob Lawson. On the same street opposite to this a three story brick stable is going up. On the east side of Ninth-ave., at One-hundred-and-

sixth-st., five five-story and basement buildings for At the northeast corner of Mannattan ave, and One-

hundred and sixta-st., a five-story brick apartment house is being finished. The first floor will be used for store The new Cancer Hospital at the southwest corner of

Eighth-ave, and One-hundred-and-sixth-st, presents an imposing appearance. Between Seventh and Eighth aves, in One-hundred and thirteenth st., are several three-story and basement dwelling houses of brick and brownstone finishing.

In One hundred and fourteenth. One hundred and fifteenth, One-hundred-and-sixteenth and One-hundred and seventeenth sts., between Eighth and Ninth aves., a large number of five story and basement brick houses for stores and flats are going up.
On the west side of Manhattan-ave., between One hun

On the north side of One hundred and twenty first st.,

between Eighth and Ninth aves, seven five story and basement brick buildings, for stores and flats, are being

Between Eighth and Ninth aves, in One hundred and

hundred-and-twenty muth st., Hawks & Combes are

ACTIVITY ON THE WAY TO THE HARLEM.

years ago a great deal of criticism and opprobrium by refusing to ro toto the Probabition movement in England. It has been carried on for over thuty-five On the south side of One hundred and twenty seventhland. It has been carried on for ever tarry hee course, while the tengerance movement has expanded strickly. You have reased the benefits on this side of the water of our work over there. We go into this the of the water of our work over there. We go into this twenty carefully. For instance in an insurance twenty-eighth st. between the same avenues, the same

Between One hundred and twenty-seventh and One hundred and twenty eighth six, on the west side of Ninth-ave., there have just been fluished seven three-On the south side of One hun fred and thirty third-st, between seventh and Eighth aves, James O'Kane is building two five story and basement brick flats. Just opposite on the same street two four story and basement brick flats are being finished by George B. Gille.

Gillie.

Ecliscen One hundred and thirty-first and One-hundred and thirty occord sis, on the west side of Ninthaus, two five door and basement flats, first story brown stone fronts, ar marky completed. A little further upon the same a since kiley & Co. are putting up similar backing.

stone fronts, ar hearty completed. A note introce upon the same r mue filley & Cs. are putting up similar theidings.

On the wer side of Seventh ave, between One-hundred and thirt third—and—One hundred and thirty fronth sts., rice & Co are building ten five story and basement—act flats, the ground floors for stores.

On the cast sale of Seventh ave, at the northeast corner of One hundred and thirty third st., Ryan Abearn is building four five story and basement brick houses for stores and flats, and one similar building in One hundred and thirty third st.

In Seventh ave on the west side, just below One hundred and thirty third st., Readt Rrothers are completing six five-story and basement brick flats, first floors for stores.

On the same side of Seventh ave., above One hundred and thirty fourth st., White & Andrews are fluishing four five-story and basement buildings, similar to those mentioned above.

In Seventh-ave, on the same side ten five-story and basement apartment houses of brick and brownstone, occupying the whole lake between One hundred and thirty-sextand for occupancy.

A BIG ROW OF QUEEN ANNE STYLE DWELLINGS.

At One hundred and thirty-fifth st. on the west side of Seventh-ave., a flue brick apartment house, five stories and basement, is being completed, and a simular one on

the same property, fronting in One hundred and thirty-fifth st. is almost finished.

Seven three story and basement brownstone dwellings on the east side of Seventh ave., between One-hundred and thirty fifth and One numbered and thirty sixth sta., have just been finished, and on the opposite side of the arenue five five story and basement apartment houses of brick, first story finished with brownstone, with a store

have just been finished, and on the opposite side of the have just been finished, and on the opposite side of the areane five five story and basement apartment houses of brick, first story finished with brownstone, with a store at the courner, are being completed.

Bunning nearly the entire length of One-hundred and thirty fifth-at, on the south side, between Seventh and Eighth aves, are twenty-two new dwelling houses ready for sale at \$16,000 to \$20,000 each. Three of these, owned by Francis Schell, are four-story and basement houses, of brick, first story finished with brownstone, in Queen Anne style, French design. The remaining nine teen, owned by John Sloan, are three-story and base ment houses, of similar design and style. They have just been completed and present a striking appearance.

On the west side of Eighth-ave, at One-hundred-and, thirty fifth-st., also are being finished.

In One hundred-and-thirty fifth-st, also are being finished.

In One hundred-and-thirty-sixth-st, near Eighth-ave, are ten three story and basement brick dwelling houses of similar design, and not he west side of the avenue are eight five story and basement apartment houses, of similar design, and brick and brownstone; and on the west side of the avenue are eight five story and basement apartment houses, of similar design, and brick and the province of the same purposes, fronting on the transfer of the same purposes, fronting on the transfer of the same purposes, fronting on the five story and basement spartment houses, of similar design, and brick and the same purposes, fronting on the five story and basement apartment houses, of similar design, all nearly finished.

A large and elegant new three-story and basement well into the low of the feight of the first story of brownstone; and on the west side of the same purposes, fronting on the first story of brownstone; and on the west side of the avenue are eight five story and basement apartment houses, of similar design and the first story of brownstone; and on the west side of t

In One hundred-and-thirty-sixth-st., near Fighth-ave., are ten three story and basement brick dwelling bouses first story of brownstone; and on the west side of the avenue are eight five story and basement apartment nouses, of similar design; all nearly finished.

A large and elegant new three-story and basement dwelling bouse of brick and brownstone, on the north-west corner of Fourth ave., at One-hundred-and-thirty-sixth-st., is being completed. Six live-story and basement brick flats are building in One-hundred and sixteenth-st., east of Eighth-ave.

West of Ninta ave., on the south side of One-hundred and sixteenth-st., east of Eighth-ave.

West of Ninta ave., on the south side of One-hundred-houses of brownstone and brick are being finished.

Some idea of the magnitude of the work of construction which has been going on during the last few months in the section of the city indicated may be inferred from the forestoing list, which was hurriedly gatheted by a reporter in a few hours yesterday. But the conception, will be a very faint one and the extent of these vast operations can be realized only by a personal inspection. Most of the buildings are either ready or nearly ready for use, althouge a great many are not yet under ever.

dition for occupancy by October 1. Taking the tables of The Real Estate Record as a guide, it is probable that nearly \$60,000,000 has been expended for building purposes in this city since the beginning of the year, of which it is estimated that not less than Laif, or \$30,000,000, has gone into the district under consideration.

BITS OF WESTERN LIFE.

EXPERIENCES OF GENERAL ANKENY AND COMMISSIONER OBERLY.

An Iowa man who has been spending some time in war record and carries on his body the scars of a and lucrative experience. He is an ardent Republican and so strong in his patriotism that when the Rebel fing question comes under discussion he grows excited to the pitch of declaring that Le is ready to see the war fought over again rather than let a single flag

under peculiar and trying circumstances. He was born and reared in Holmes County, Ohlo, which has been noted as a hotbed of Democracy, Copperheadism and Knights of the Golden Circle. General Ankeny's father and most of his relatives were Democrats. His Pierce, and when, as he thought, the party drifted Pierce was elected, he began to assert his independence. He kept at that time the only drugstore in Holmes County and was fairly prosperous. His declaration of Republic nism was followed by ostractsm in social life and utter ruin in his business. The leading Democrats in the county encouraged a Democrat to set up a rival damp store. Antenny was diven out of business and out of the county. This was as early as 15-54, but be one he went away he had organized such a Republican vote in the county that it enabled what was known them as the Mount Vernon District to elect a regulation Congression in the person of William R. Sappy, which was one of the earliest victories in the hancy of the In talking about Holmes County, General Ankeny re-

lated an incident as the sequel of what was known as the fight at Fort Fizzle. The Rebel sympathizers in Holmes County were so name ous that they thought themselves able to start a small rebellion at home. They organized a military force and erected a fort on the hills above the Killbuck Valley, some miles I om Metropolitan club in New-York next year. Manager Milicishung, where they announced their intention of withstanding the drait. They accumulated at this point a large store of arms and ammunition, and had for an ulterior pu pose the formation of a mintary base for General John Morgan, the Kentucky raider, who sho tly afterward entered thio. The authorities sent It generally managed to hold its end up and made money troops to squeich this little rebellion. A fight took place in which five or six of the occupants of the fort ere severely wounded and the rest were dispe sed. One of the officers at Fort Fizzle was "Jim" Butler, who had been a boy companion and friend to Gene al Ankeny. Butler was one of the wounded. Ten or years after the war General Augeny was in tweive years after the war General Amery was minerson g, and nectung his old prend Buder wa down the street with him. "I was anxious to out all about my old acquaintances," said the Gene and I be an to as Jim after this and that when I noticed that he walled with a decided when I noticed that he walled with a decided limp and be an to jiy him with questions as to the cause of it, what pattle he had been wounded in and how barday he had fared. It was the natural impulse of an old soldier with one whom he su pose; to be a com ade. Butter surprised me by intraing about and saying with tears in his eyes: 'General, didn't you know I was the adjurant at Fort Fizzle! I would give half of my life to-day if I could say that I received my wounds as you received yours, fighting for my country under the glorious Stars and Stripes. I was a fool, wo.se than a fool, and the worst of it is I can never get over it. I know that you dedn't intend to insuit me by it. I know that you didn't intend to insuit me by your questions or I wouldn't have said this much to rou."

When "Bishop" Obedly, United States Civil Service Commissioner, was here during the week he fell into conversation about the bitter attacks being made ipon him by members of the Democratic State associations on account of his letter to the Illinois Demoatle Association. He said with good humor: is something remarkable that in the course of a year I should have drawn down on me the Litter denunciation first of Republicans and then of Democrats. The extremity of this opposition is illustrated by an incident that occurred in my own family. When we were engaged in making rules for the War Dejartment I was deluged with letters, numbers of which were anonymous and threatened me with personal violence. They were discussed in my family and some of the | will it be before club owners here catch something of the They were discussed in my family and some of the children were alarmed over my personal safety, thinking perhaps that some of the wild-eyed and excited men who were disturbed over the unless might attack me. There was some such josebility, I confess, but I was never much alarmed over it. After my letter to the illinest Association had been published I got a new round of threatening letters, which were similarly tailed about at home, one saturdar after my work was done I was detailed down street and did not get up to the home. One of the first things I heard was that one of my bittle girls in the course of the exeming, after a long brown study, looked up to her mother and speaking in reference to my detection asked:

'Manna a, do you suppose that the Democrats have killed papa!'

A TERRIBLE REVENGE.

From The Leisure Hour.

Might be not hope to be also favored with the President's company.

De Fessigny hummed and ha'd, but findly accepted the invitation, and on the appointed day rode up to the gates of Chatraux. He had passed no one on the road, the eastle looked grim and deserted, there were no signs of festivity to be seen, and for a moment he felt strongly incained to turn tall and gallop back down the steep desecut. But the chieftain, all similes and affability, stood wating to welcome him under the archway with thanks for his kind punctuality. The other guests had not yet appeared; the host became fidgety, astonished, annoyed, and presently ordered the repast to be served without them. The President's suspicious were quite allayed by this time. The dishes were exquisite, the wines of the choteest growths. He drawk deep, so did the Count; their tongues loosened, jest followed jest, and the host was most excellent company. Their merriment was at its height, when suddenly Montunyeur's manner changed, and he said, in a solemn tone:

"Slear de Fessikny, are you a good Christian?"

"Sieur de Fessigny, are you a good Christian I."
"Sieur de Fessigny, are you a good Christian I."
"What do you mean I." asked the astonished guest.
The inquiry was repeated with mercased capplasis.
The President laughed, and raising his glass answered

lightly.
"You are very kind, my dear Count; what concern may you have in the state of my soul!"," thundered Mont-Turn round and you will see," thundered Mont-

PAPER FOR WINDOW GLASS.

From The Boston Journal.

Paper window glass is one of the newest inventions. A window pane is made of white paper manufactured from cotton or linen and modified by chemical action. Afterward the paper is dipped in a preparation of camphor and alcohel, which is kess it like parchiment. From this point it can be modled and cut into remarkably tongn sheets, entirely translucent, and it can be dyed with almost the whole of the aniline colors, the result being a translucent sheet showing far more vivid hues than the best glass exhibits.

BASEBALL ODDS AND ENDS

EX-CAPTAIN JOHNNY WARD'S MARRIAGE. RUMORS ABOUT THE METROPOLITANS-A GLIMPSE AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP SECURS.

John Montgomery Ward, the champion of the op-pressed baseball player, signed a contract for life last week. No coercion was used, for he signed the contract willingly and appeared to be a happy man afterward. It was not a baseball contract he signed, to bow to the will New York is General Rollin V. Ankeny, of Des Moines, a round-shouldered and blue-cyed man. He is full of energy and talks like a trip-hammer both as regards rapidity and force. General Ankeny has lived in three taking place at the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal States-Ohio, Illinois and Iowa. He has a brilliant Church in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Ward will go to the Pacific Coast for a part of the winter. Friends of score of wounds. He is engaged in contracting and radioad building, in which he has had an extensive just as confident that Mrs. Ward has made her last appearance on the stage. It is probable that Ward will play shortstop for the New-York nine, which will spend winter in California. Mrs. Ward was a regular attendant at the boseball games at the Polo Grounds during the last summer and showed the liveliest interest in the sport. Few people imagined that she felt any especial interest in any particular player. Her favorite seat was to the right of the reporters' pen in the balcony of the grand stand, and she was generally in the chair reserved for her long before the game began. She was nearly always accompanied by her sister and brother. She slways followed the game closely and kept a full record of the play made. When she missed an "out" or " assist " she would turn to the reporter nearest her and ask for the play. The comical antics of the little mascot always brought a smile to her face. Gore's peculiar actions, however, made her frown, and when the ex-Chicago player would turn his cap wrong " for luck " and dance around on the bases, she has been heard to murmur: " Is that man crazy ! Why don't he behave himself t" The handsome Dauvray Cup which the St. Louis and Detroit clubs are now contesting for is a gift from Mrs. Ward. She will also give gold medals to the players of the winning club.

> The stockholders of the Brooklyn club, the present owners of the Metropolitan nine, say that that peculiar baseball team will not die yet, but will again represent the American Association in New-York next season. The new owners say that they have already looked around O. P. Caylor is one of those who do not believe that the indians will survive. The Metropolitan club has had a tion and crossed bats with any club that came this way. for its owners. The organization of the New-York League club had a deadly effect upon the Metropolitans. Both clubs were owned by the Metropolitan Exhibition Company, but the "Indians" soon lost standing and rapidly developed into a side show, while the League club was the real circus. Three years ago the New-York ciub made a fair record in the League race, while the Metropolitans played a strong game and captured the championship of the American Association. Singularly enough the New-York club paid a large dividend to its stockholders, while the Metropolitan club lost money. The Indians were then sold to Erastus Wiman, and placed at St. George, Staten Island. They lost money steadily for their new owner and were finally placed on the market again. Where the Metropolitans will find a resting place next year no man seems to know except

on Friday and yesterday to see two games of baseball between the champions of the League and Association. It one of the turee New-York clubs had had the luck to watch these world's championship games with much the League and American Association champions simply because they felt sure of seeing a great baseball game. No personal pride was felt in either team, and few cared which nine won. Nearly all the players of the New York, Brooklyn and Metropolitan clubs saw the games between the champions. Local enthusiasts hope that the home players picked up enough points about baseball to enable them to play a better game themselves next yesr. It is galling to most New-Yorkers to have to wait until the fall of the year to see a good game of baseball. New-York leads in everything except baseball. How long

ager, is as full of ideas for the benefit of baseball as the average politican's head is full of visions of "pulls." Ferguson thinks that the new owners of the Metropolitan club should enter the nine in the International League for next season. He feels positive that if such a course were taken Metropolitan stock would be a paying investment for the first time in many years. Ferguson Brooklyn, when the regular Brooklyn nine was playing away from home. He says that the two schedules could be so arranged that conflicting dates would be few. When they did occur the Metropolitans could play out at Ridgewood Park. The Metropolitans are strong enough as they are to capture the pennant in the minor league,

From The Leisure Hour.

We were bound for Courageour, an Alpine resort at the foot of Mont Blane, 4,000 feet above the sea, and the drive from Aosta repeats on acrander scale the seenery of the lower half of the valley. We follow the river between rocks and retores, vine-covered slopes, rouned castles, plettures in the same the Aostan modifier. He country seats of the Aostan modifier, where me draval strongholds, set about with a strongholds. Set about with a wide agree, throw a note of mostern brany and the wild sarroundings. Soon the valley drava into a savage gorce, and the show peaks eluster thickly shead. To the left, through the opening of another valley, we have a passing signt of the Grivola's sharp white cone, buttressed by purple crars. At the next turn yawns a dark gully delying into the heart of the Cogne Mountains, and at the mouth, or an isolated peak, stands the castle of Montanyeur.

This was the next of a turbulent broot, whose device was "Unguinus et rostro," and the following lezend tells how the head of the house lived up to his motte, some where about the middle of the fifteenth century. Continued the word of the state of the fire on the century continued to the first one where about the middle of the fifteenth century. Continued the word it has a support of the state of the other of the same where the control of the first of the control of the same where about the middle of the fifteenth century. For the shall before the states, Part of the first of the control of the first of the control of the first of the control of the first o

The Staten Island and Bergen Point battles this year have been a fizzle after all. The latter club will claim the amateur championship, but few baseball men think it is entitled to it. The Bergen Point nine have refused It is entitled to it. The Bergen Point nine have refused to play off the tie games at Staten Island, although they had an offer of half the gate receipts. The Jerseymen claim that it costs them \$60 to play a game, and they refuse to play any more unless the games take place at Bergen Point, where they take all the gate receipts. An officer in the Staten Island club said yesterday that a new annateur league would be formed next year, and that the Bergen Point nine would be left out of it.

TWO WHITE HOUSE PAINTINGS.

From The Milicoukee Sentinel.

The Martha Washincton was painted in 1878, and Mr. Andrews received \$3,000 for it. It is a wonderfully good piece of work. Mr. Andrews usade a diligent search for some of Martha Washington's contumes but without success. The dress used is an authentic copy of the costume at the time. It was made by Worth in Paris for Mrs. Darling, the wife of the proprietor of the Pirith Avenue Hotel in New York, who had it made specially for her to wear at Martha Washington's centennial teapparty in Philadelphia in 1876. Mrs. Darling loaned the costume to Mr. Andrews, but did not herself sit as mostel, a lady acting in that capacity whose form was mostel, a lady acting in that capacity whose form was acout and plump like Mrs. Washington's, but whose face was anything but as comely. The face of the portrait was copied from ministures found in the Washington relics.

Tom Clark, a clerk in the supervising architects's office in the Treasury Department was the model for the Jefferson, also painted by Mr. Andrews. Mr. Andrews made a careful study of all descriptions of Jefferson's dress, and there being none of his costumes left he had one made in New York, which Mr. Clark wore. No better model could have been found than Tom Clark, let is a tail, graceful, cayalier specimen of manbood, and the selection reinforced Mr. Andrews's special talent remarkably.

From The Chicago Tribuna.

A German, ole of whose eyes was severely affected went to an occulist for treatment. An operation was necessary, and the eye was removed. While treating the socket previous to transplanting one from a rabbit, one of the visual organs of the latter being prepared and laid upon the table, a cat stole in, and before any one could prevent had selzed and eaten the rabbit's eye. No other rabbit being at hand to furnish the eye, the oculist waited until his patient had recovered from the size of annesthesia necessary to the eperation, and explained the dilemma to bim. "Yah, yah, de hatz ate mine eyemp; to, so, veil put an eye of die katz in mine eye. Dot katz so mine eye, I vill haf dot katz's eye." The oculist did so for the sake of the experiment, when, strange to say, the operation was successful and the cat's eye works operation. "Hans, I hear dat you haf a ratz eye in your head in, how ish dot" Hans explained the circumstance, and his friend said: "Oh, I see, dot katz got your eye and you got dot katz eye, yah, und how does dot katz sye works can you see ahust so goot as mit de oder?"

"Yah, shust so goot as mit de oder?"

"Yah, shust so goot as mit de oder?"

"Yah, shust so goot as nit got you want to shieeb, dot verdamter eye ahust lies avake looking for pats."